

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

E. B. HIGDON, JR., Editor.  
W. L. McDONALD, Editor.

CHARLOTTE will celebrate the 20th of May with a firemen's parade to which all are invited. The old Mecklenburg declaration of independence will again be brought to the front.

It is said that the demand for Mrs. Cleveland's photographs is still active. Fifty thousand have already been sold, and the Washington photographer who holds the negatives is printing two hundred pictures a day of the handsome "first lady." The net profits in eight months has reached the satisfactory sum of \$7,000.

ONE of the saddest episodes in modern Blue Law tyranny occurred recently in Connecticut. William Paxley, of Greenwich, failed to pay a school district tax of seventy cents, and was held a prisoner in the Bridgeport jail for two weeks. Paxley says he could not raise the money, and he has obtained his liberty by taking the poor debtor's oath.

W. J. WHIPPER, colored, Probate Judge of Beaufort county, has been committed to jail on the charge of official misconduct preferred by Thos. C. Scott, of his own color. On Monday, Judge Aldrich happened in Beaufort, and applied through his counsel for a discharge from arrest through a writ of *habeas corpus*. The application was dismissed and he was recommitted.

LANCASTER Review: A company of Northern capitalists have bought what is known as the Stevens, or Porter Gold Mine in this county and expect to work it on an extensive scale. Operations will be commenced in a few days. A large lot of mining machinery is already at the depot here awaiting transportation to the mine. It will probably be carried to its destination this week. The mine will hereafter be known as the Dixie Gold Mine, the name given it by the new company.

THE Maidens' Mutual Protective Band is an organization in Newton, N. J. It consists of fifty girls who refuse to recognize young men who smoke, drink or play billiards. The idea is a thing of beauty, but will it work in practice? The New York World thinks that it might, in the Garden of Eden, but that it will never do for New Jersey. The boycott is in fact entirely too sweeping. The smokers, for instance, ought not to have been proscribed, and the billiards also might have been left out for the time being. But it is to be hoped that the scheme will succeed to some extent any how. There are some bad fellows in New Jersey, no doubt.

MR. ROGER FOSTER contributes an article to the last number of the *North American Review*, entitled "Trial by Newspaper." He does not lay down the principles of law that should govern this species of trial, nor does he indeed throw any great amount of light on the subject. It is the peculiar work of the press to denounce crime, expose the criminal, and demand his punishment, and it is as needless as it is nonsensical for the mere sensationalist to raise any howl about it. Of course a party merely charged with crime has rights that the newspapers and all others must respect, and it is a presumption of law, too, that such a one is innocent until his guilt has been established. But when indisputable proof settles the matter of guilt, there can be no harm in asking that the law be vindicated.

THE plea of guilty which Col. Haskell entered for his railroad company before the Commission at Spartanburg a few days ago may be a little surprise to the unwary, but it will cause no astonishment to those who have had occasion to investigate the devices and methods of railroad companies. All must agree, however, that it was an exhibition of matchless cheek. It was an open admission that the railroads do not intend to respect any rights of the people, except as they are compelled to do so by law. The corporation is a beneficent institution. It is indeed impossible to carry on a vast business enterprise without it. But this "artificial person," as it is called, must be brought within the pale of the law, and there it must be made to stay. The time when it could live, move, grow rich and insolvent on simple robbery has happily passed. The railroad magnates had better recognize this fact at once. It were dangerous to ignore it longer.

## Too Thin.

It is now said by some of the newspapers that the preponderance of the testimony taken at the South by the Inter-State Commission favors the continuation of the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Act. In point of quantity the testimony may "preponderate," but when it is examined from the point of view of its quality, the preponderance is apt to be on the other side. The testimony favoring a continuation of the suspension of the law is the testimony of railroad reekers and "terminal point" editors. The presumption of honesty is against it.

Besides, the people are taking up the issue now, and they will put in some very competent and credible testimony going to show that the suspension of the law ought to be forthwith discontinued.

The law is just. Let it be enforced. The sooner this is done, the better for all parties concerned. The idea that the people will tolerate much longer the criminal practices of the railroads is chimerical indeed.

McMaster's Sure Cure  
for Coughs, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Bronchitis,  
And all diseases of the pulmonary organs.  
Try it McMaster, Brice and Ketchin.

## The Public Meeting.

The railroad meeting at the Court House on Wednesday night was large and enthusiastic. It was evident even to the casual observer that the call for the meeting had struck a popular cord. It was unanimously resolved that a memorial should be drafted and laid before the Inter-State Commerce Commission praying among other things that the law be enforced.

The chief virtue of this meeting is in the example which it has set; this will be followed by other communities similarly situated. "The deep, dumb want of the people," as Mr. Carlyle would have said, will be made known; and when this is done, when the inequities of our present railroad system have been fully ventilated, then will the day of unjust discriminations have passed away.

And we commend the example of the citizens of Winnsboro to all other communities that may be interested in the great problem with which the law purports to deal, and we would urge upon such immediate action. The law itself has been placed upon trial, and it will be fought with every weapon that corporate ingenuity and wickedness can devise.

## The Public Press.

Before the invention of the art of printing, the duty of disseminating public intelligence was devolved largely upon the orators; and hence the art of public speaking was sedulously cultivated, and was a sure warrant to public preferment. The "orators" were the guardians of public virtues, the incorruptible defenders of the liberties of the people. In their hands rested that "weapon of publicity" which thrives where there are no printed words.

But since the invention of the printing press the duties of Demosthenes have been circumscribed; indeed, as a public institution, we may say that the orators have passed away. The public press have become the custodians of public virtue. It is their proud function to expose frauds and public plunderers; they are the guardians of the liberties of the people. In the keeping of a free enlightened and virtuous press, the liberties of the people are safe from the corrupting influences which usually undermine the foundation of public virtue.

It must be said, however, for the ancient institution that while its capacity was less its virtue was greater than that of its modern successor. The orator was always free; he spoke his honest sentiments; he betrayed nobody; and this is something more than can be said for the modern newspaper which owes its chief support to the community in which it is published. The prejudices of its patrons are frequently too much for the virtue of the "organ," and then it does what Demosthenes could never have done, it proves false to its second trust.

## The Law of Married Women Again.

The Legislature, at its next session, should amend the law of married women by striking out of the Statute the limiting phrase "as to her separate property" and leave a married woman where she ought to be—on the same plain with her husband as regards her property rights. This is the way the law stood before the amendment of 1882, and it was so declared in Witsell vs. Charleston.

There is no valid reason in the nature of things why a married woman should be restricted in the exercise of dominion over her property, or her capacity to contract limited to such obligations as are entered into for the benefit of her separate estate. The legislation of 1882 is reactionary in its nature; it is a reversion towards the common law type.

The rule of the old law, absurd as it appears to us, may have suited the simplicity of the early ages, when trade and commerce were undeveloped, but it is utterly out of place in this day and generation, nor will any modification of it suffice. All artificial restriction must be removed. The disabilities imposed upon married women with regard to their separate estates are intended to secure such estates to them against the consequences of their own possible subservience and the profligacy of their husbands. It is an attempt on the part of the Legislature to take care of married women. Such laws hinder the play of natural forces, like prohibition, they always fail to prohibit. It is an attempt to do by legislation what it is impossible for legislation to accomplish. Such laws should be repealed, or rather they should never have been enacted.

## A Uniform Divorce Law.

It is becoming more evident each day that another amendment to the Constitution of the United States must be long submitted. The divorce laws of the different States are now so utterly at variance, one with another, that it has become desirable to purchase uniformity at almost any price. Given each State with a divorce law of its own, which will of course be stamped with the idiosyncrasies of its Legislature, and the complications that arise are almost beyond definite calculation.

A woman secures a divorce in Minnesota, for instance, her husband secures one in New York; by the divorce granted in the former State nothing is said as to the future marriage, and of course the woman may consider herself at liberty to try it again, but by the decree rendered in the latter State the parties will be prohibited from contracting a second marriage. Suppose the woman—an estimable lady, if you please—marries again, by the laws of Minnesota her second marriage will be legal and her children from such union legitimate, but by the laws of New York these same children will be illegitimate and their parents guilty of bigamy. What would be the legal status of these children in other States of the Union it is not easy to determine. These difficulties are real and in existence right now. They are in-

deed suggested to us by a case reported in the last issue of the New York World.

We can see no objection to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to enact a uniform law on the subject of divorce. This would seem to be all the more desirable since the fourteenth amendment has already given us a national citizenship.

## The Question of the Hour.

Speaking of the great conspiracy which is now being waged by the corporations and "terminal points" to defeat the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law, Senator Reagan, in a recent letter, sums up the situation with his usual pith and vigor. He says:

The united and concentrated efforts of the railroad companies, their officers, attorneys and agents, and of the newspapers they own and hire, are to deceive and mislead the Inter-State commission into the suspension and nullification of this great and beneficent act of Congress.

Every word of this is literally true. The purpose has been too plainly manifested to be mistaken. Indeed, they have already very nearly succeeded in securing the commission into a nullification of the most important feature of the law before it has been even partially tried. Each and every one of its provisions are righteous and just, and it is upon the great body of the people to insist that it be fairly enforced. As the New York World puts it:

It may be set down as a fact that, wherever any community or enterprise protests against the enforcement of the "long and short haul" provision of the law, it has heretofore enjoyed advantages to which it was not entitled, at the expense of other people. It was to remedy this unjust discrimination that the law was passed. And the commission has no right without giving the law a fair trial, to perpetuate this injustice. There will be just as much manufacturing and production in this country as the market warrants. Railroad magnates should not have the authority to say where it shall be done. Give the people a chance who have been "frozen out" by discriminating freight rates.

And as the same journal says in another connection: "A great cry of pain will go up, but the knife of equality must cut some time, and it may as well do it now."

## Ball of Comprehension.

Messrs. Editors: Are you not too severe on the railroads? If these corporations haul freight to you cheaper than you could otherwise get them hauled, what right have you to grumble if they haul them yet a little cheaper to Columbia? If you are imposed upon can you not go back to the wagons and teams?

## CIVILIZATION.

"Civilization" is evidently only partially civilized; but for fear that there may be a few other unfortunate in this country similarly affected, we will give one reason why we oppose discriminations, and that reason shall carry with it a complete refutation of the fallacy involved in the foregoing several inquiries of "Civilization."

Let us take one item. If the railroads haul corn to Columbia twenty per cent. cheaper than they will haul it to Winnsboro, or Ridgeway, or other town in this or other county, this enables the Columbia merchants to undersell the Winnsboro or other competing merchants. This will be admitted. What will the Columbia merchant do with his twenty per cent. advantage? This is the next inquiry. Will he give it to his customer? Hardly. He will wait until his competitor at Winnsboro or elsewhere has marked his corn, and then he will put his upon the market at a price just enough below that of his competitor to induce the current of trade—it is upon the consumer everywhere that the burden of this outrage will fall.

Under a normal state of affairs, when all sections are fairly dealt with, the merchants of Winnsboro will compete with the Columbia merchants, and each will struggle to undersell the other. In this way goods will be put down to the people at the lowest possible living prices.

But under the present iniquitous system of railroading, the law of competition in the commercial world is destroyed, and we have imposed upon us a merciless system of "discriminations" which practically makes the people of one section the slaves of the people of another. The whole country is given over to be plundered by the railroads and the "terminal points."

## An Overworked Court.

There is perhaps some force in Col. Edward McCrady's suggestion that another Justice should be added to the Supreme Bench. He points out the fact that, with the Court constituted as it is at present, there may be in cases of disagreement an even division of judicial opinion, as is the recent case of the Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Rush, where Judges McGowan and Hudson are opposed to Judges Simpson and McIVER.

But we do not think the difficulty which Col. McCrady raises is quite as great as he supposes it to be. Take the case above referred to, for instance. We will not hesitate to concede that as a lawyer Judge Hudson is *non secundus*. He is the peer indeed of any man at the South Carolina bar. But it is hardly a correct balance to set off a Justice of the Supreme Court with a Circuit Judge in any case. Supposing then to be of equal natural ability, several circumstances combine to give greater weight to the legal conclusions of the former. In the first place, Circuit Judges are often forced by their surroundings to decide on the spur of the moment issues that require mature consideration, and are consequently, naturally enough, just about as often wrong as right. In the second place, owing to lack of time, inherent laziness, and the hurry incident to the hearing in the Court below, causes are not so fully argued by counsel on Circuit as in the Appeal

Court. And, lastly, the Justice of the Supreme Court has an immeasurable advantage in the superior facilities for investigation which he enjoys. So taken all in all there is much reason why his opinion should outweigh his brother on Circuit, and be accepted more readily as a rule of action.

But we agree with Col. McCrady that the Supreme Court is in need of more Judges. Instead of one, however, we are inclined to recommend that two more be added to the bench. It is a notorious fact that the Court as now organized is overworked. The Justices do not have sufficient time to devote to the investigation of the law in important cases, and when it is remembered that they are not simply engaged in deciding issues, but in settling or unsettling the law, as the case may be, it will be at once realized that this is a serious difficulty indeed.

The next Legislature should provide for the election of more Judges. The Court of last resort not be forced to precipitate immature opinions from the bench.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

(Keowee Courier.)  
The erection of cotton-factories in Laurens, Union and other parts of the State is being vigorously agitated. We like to see this as it is the true road to prosperity. With enough factories our raw material will bring better prices and the North will see the new South outstrip her in growth and wealth.

(From the Orangeburg Times.)  
There is not a more whole-souled, Democratic man in South Carolina than the Hon. Peter Richardson, the present Governor of the State. He is emphatically a people's man, and we predict that he will be his own successor by a large majority. During his recent visit to our county he made a lasting impression on all who met him and is more popular now than ever in our country.

## New Verses on South.

(From the Edgefield Monitor.)  
There is a new South, Bill Arp to the contrary notwithstanding. What was meant 30 years ago would be poison now and vice versa. The Old South was mainly interested in the institution of slavery, where her millions were invested and which her pride and ambition were centered. They watch over with a jealous care. That institution has passed away and the political and industrial situation is so changed that the appellation of New South is not altogether a misnomer. Still there is no reason why there should be any change in the people. South should be named down our throats *ad nauseum*.

## (Columbia Register.)

There would be thrills of horror all over the South if it was proposed to put the colored brethren back into slavery. But Russia actually proposes to put 80,000,000 of peasants back into a worse state of serfdom than they were freed by the decree of Alexander the Great. Put himself on the idea of placing his subjects under the absolute personal rule of magistrates without any appeal whatever. It is the most extraordinary step backwards that has ever been taken, and the consequences must be very bad for the peasants and still worse for the Czar.

## Kentucky Wants No Pauper Traffic.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)  
There is no change of opinion whatever in Kentucky on this vital question. God Almighty has made us a tariff high enough for all the purposes of protection in our soil and climate, which we need not rob our neighbors in order to develop their riches. They will develop themselves. And when the iron scepter passes over our hands, as it will in the great good Lord's own good time, it will not be stained with the blood of men, women and children slain upon the altars of the Money Devil, but like the sword of the spotless Cavalier, will—"Shine with the splendor of Heaven's best light," and will be drawn alone in the cause of integrity and freedom, the cause of the many who toil against the cause of the few who gain the millions out of the bones of the poor.

## (Spartanburg Herald.)

Greenville has her factories in full and successful operation. The organization of a factory in Laurens is assured. It is almost as certain that Union will build one immediately. A dispatch from Union says: A meeting was held in the Court-house for the purpose of taking steps towards the establishment of a cotton factory at this place. T. L. Harnes was called to the chair, and Archie R. Stokes requested to act as secretary. In a few appropriate remarks David Johnson, Jr., stated the object of the meeting, and was followed by William Jefferson Williams, M. D., and Dr. John P. Thomas. Resolutions in regard to soliciting subscriptions were adopted, and it was decided to meet again on Saturday in June. Already about \$65,000 has been subscribed, and when the different soliciting committees shall have finished their work a still larger sum will have been subscribed. The amount wanted to commence operations with is \$150,000. The shares are worth \$25 each. Our people are in earnest about this matter, and it is sure that we will have a cotton factory.

Can Spartanburg be content to see progress in all her sister cities and lie supinely without lifting her hands or taking a step to keep abreast in the general march to prosperity?

## Not Accounting for Law.

(From the Columbia Record.)  
The advocates of starvation wages for teachers defend their position on the ground that, while the State shall give ten or fifteen dollars a month as salary, private contributions must be expected to swell the amount to a decent sum. Admitting that this arrangement could be made, it is not in accordance with the spirit of the school system. The object of this system is to give free education to all children alike, without any discrimination. This is the great feature which, according to Dr. Carlisle and other leading educators, distinguishes the present system from the one existing before the war. Now, suppose a teacher is expected to supplement his public salary by charges on individual pupils. If such charge is made, and the parent of a child cannot or will not pay it, the child is debarred from the school privileges, which is his right to demand. On the other hand, if the extra burden is borne by a portion of the pupils, and the rest are admitted free, the old distinction between "pays" and "pauper" pupils at once arises, and our ante-bellum system is revived in the same feature that destroyed its usefulness. Much better would it be to pay the teachers decent living rates for a few months of public school, when they are not school teachers, and then let them be free to open, or better still, let every community raise a local tax, and in this way keep the schools open for six months, without pauperizing the unfortunate teachers. There is too much of this ten-dollar teaching abroad in the State now.

## The Boom South.

The *Textile Record*, very good authority, has this to say regarding Southern prosperity:  
"The boom South is attributable almost solely to the development of the natural resources of the States, and therefore it receives its impetus from an actual and large increase of wealth. This is an unusual activity because there is an unprecedented creation of wealth from the soil. For example, the cotton States now produce nearly one-third more cotton than before the war. But this is only one item. The development of the iron industry is another quite as important as either is the division of the large plantations into small farms, insuring more thorough cultivation, and the tendency of planters to give attention to truck farming, and to the growing at home of food supplies. In short, the movement, as a whole, is simply toward that large and free diversification of industry which is only possible in a community devoted to manufacturers as well as to agriculture, and which is one of the first essentials to prosperity. In five years the iron industry of the South has increased more than 40 per cent., while the population has grown but 16 per cent."

## "Cruel and Rapacious."

(Greenville Daily News.)  
The Abbeville Medium regards the recent decision of the Supreme Court, denying the right of a married woman to mortgage her property as security for the debts of another person, as a good thing. In its head lines over the text of the decision it says: "Married women have some rights in South Carolina which a rapacious and cruel creditor is bound to respect."

In this case decided by the Supreme Court the Aultman & Taylor Company sold the defendant Rush a steam engine. They paid for the iron to make it and paid the workmen who hammered it out and put it together. In short, the movement, as a whole, is simply toward that large and free diversification of industry which is only possible in a community devoted to manufacturers as well as to agriculture, and which is one of the first essentials to prosperity. In five years the iron industry of the South has increased more than 40 per cent., while the population has grown but 16 per cent."

## Cotton Factories.

(From the Union Times.)  
Are factories profitable? Is a question that is being asked by many only reply by pointing to the increased amounts now being invested in enlarging and increasing the capacities of the mills already established. The Trough Shoals Factory is doubling its capacity; the Greenville and Clifton Factories are doing the same, while the Newberry Factory is increasing its number of spindles materially. Besides these evidences of their being profitable, the enterprises citizens of the cities of Greenville and Spartanburg, and the towns of Laurens, Geesville and Prosperity, are maturely considering the matter, from every point, are earnestly at work to build factories at those points, to be run by steam.

It is not probable that the estate citizens of these cities and towns would invest their money in such enterprises, if they were not assured, by the practical experience of these already engaged in such enterprises, that they were profitable investments. But in our earnest desire to establish a factory here, we are not governed together by the prospect of any direct profit that may come from the stock in it; but claim that it will be a direct pecuniary benefit to the people at large throughout the county, and particularly the farmers. At the same time we know that every factory now in operation around us have proved profitable, as the stock in some of them is held much above its par value and cannot be bought.

If the Northern cotton factories make colossal fortunes for their stockholders, after paying from 12 to 20 cents a pound charges for getting it there, why should not such factories at the South, saving those charges, make fortunes, and at the same time give the farmers the advantages of the service? Let the Southern farmer think and act in their own defence.

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Of FINE TOBACCO, ask your dealer for  
Janzitum "Old Rip."



ABSOLUTELY PURE.  
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, light weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

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Are receiving by steamer and rail from the North and West all supplies each week of  
CHOICE APPLES, PEARS, LEMONS, POTATOES, CABBAGES, ONIONS, NUTS OF ALL KINDS,  
Etc., Etc.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled  
Nov 1886

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. A. Williams, Editor of the News and Herald, and at the New York Office.

## WHAT AILS THE NATION?

The Average Length of Life Decreasing—Not Pestilence—Not Famine—All our own Fault.

MODERN COOKING AND MODERN LIVING have brought it on. It comes upon us unawares. The patients have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The patient feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the kidney secretions become scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart and Asthmatic symptoms; the vision becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-half of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. Shaker Extract of Roots (Seigel's Syrup) changes the ferment of the digestive organs so as to convert the food we eat into a form that will give nourishment to the feeble body, and good health is the consequence. The effect of this remedy is simply marvelous. Millions upon millions of bottles have been sold in this country, and the testimonials in favor of its curative powers are overwhelming. Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the other diseases vanish, for they are but symptoms of the real malady.

Testimonials from thousands of people speaking highly of its curative powers prove this beyond a doubt. Sold by druggists.

## SALE

## AND FEED STABLES.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, A fine carload of  
YOUNG KENTUCKY HULES,  
ranging from 15 to 15½ hands high, and from three to five years old; all well broke. I will sell these mules to suit the times, or I will exchange them for old broken down mules. I also have a couple of nice  
SADDLE HORSES.  
Also a few nice DRIVING HORSES and a few PLUG HORSES. Come and examine for yourselves. I also have a few good  
MILCH COWS.  
I will sell or exchange them for dry cattle. I will sell all the above cheap for Cash or on time until fall by making me satisfactory paper.

A. WILLIFORD,  
WINNSBORO, S. C.

## \$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR

ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium, \$1,000.00  
2 Premiums, \$500.00 each  
6 Premiums, \$250.00  
25 Premiums, \$100.00  
100 Premiums, \$50.00  
200 Premiums, \$25.00  
1,000 Premiums, \$10.00

For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.

## WIDE AWAKE.

"TAKE CARE OF THE CENTS," the dollars will take care of themselves. We have been told we are the only house in town that practices exact change. No. 100,000 cents are saved by our customers. We pay it. One hundred cents saved will buy 120 boxes matches.

J. M. BEATTY & BRO.

## UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1885 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1890, by an overwhelming popular vote.  
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing regularly every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person make and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. COLBERT, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bk.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

Grand Semi-Annual Drawing, In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 14, 1887.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each.

Have 500,000 Tickets; 250,000 Sold; 250,000 Left.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.....\$300,000

1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.....100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.....50,000

1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is.....25,000

1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is.....10,000

5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are.....25,000

25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are.....25,000

100 PRIZES OF 500 are.....50,000

500 PRIZES OF 100 are.....50,000

APPROXIMATION.

100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to.....\$50,000

100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to.....10,000

100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to.....5,000

1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by.....100,000

1,000 Prizes of \$50 decided by.....50,000

1,000 Prizes of \$10 decided by.....10,000

2,192 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000

For Club Rates, or for further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and legible. Please send your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, Bank Notes, or any other form of currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to

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REMEMBER That the presence of General Beauregard and Darby, whose in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute honesty and integrity; that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose Charter is recorded in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

CIGARETTES.

Kinney Brothers' Straight Cut Cigarettes. Duke of Durham Cigarettes. Blackwell's Golden Bell Cigarettes. Best of all, the Greek Slave Cigarettes.

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